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No. 33706.

HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1947.

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"Hopeless" Deadlock At Paris

Paris, July 1. Britain and France today rushed plans for American aid to the Western European bloc as it became virtually certain that the Foreign Ministers' conference would end on Tuesday in total failure.

Mr. Bevin was reported to have described the Anglo-French efforts to draw Russia into the all-European joint recovery plan as "hopeless."

British and French sources said the conference session at 4 p.m. would be the final one, barring a complete reversal of attitude by M. Vyacheslav Molotov.

Facing a division of Europe into a Soviet-dominated and Western economic bloc, Britain and France sped their preparations to rally Western countries into the Marshall programme. They are expected to issue an appeal to all European countries that wish to join them in a common programme.

Diplomats believed Britain and France would set Sept. 1 as the deadline for submitting an overall plan to the United States.

Western Bloc

British and French sources believe it would be much easier for the Western European bloc to obtain Congressional approval of American loans than if the programme included Russia and her satellites.

Diplomats suggested the Western European bloc will probably include Britain, France, Eire, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Italy and the Western zones of Germany. It is not certain whether the Scandinavian countries would join because of

BOAST OF BLACK MAQUIS "25,000 Men Ready To March On Paris"

Comb-Out Of Army Ordered

Paris, July 1. The leader of the Black Maquis said today in a clandestine interview that 25,000 armed men were ready to lead a "march on Paris at the appropriate moment" to establish an anti-Communist Government.

Existence of the Black Maquis was disclosed yesterday by the Interior Ministry. It was announced that leaders of the movement, plotting to overthrow the republic and establish a "military dictatorship," were arrested.

In today's interview the self-described Black Maquis boasted "for every one of us they arrest there are two to take his place."

Meanwhile Breton chapters of General de Gaulle's Rally of the French people moved today to purge themselves of possible unwelcome elements following an Interior Ministry assertion that "Black Maquis" plotters had tried to enter the organisation.

While there was no hint of any direct connection between the Rally and the Black Maquis, whom the Ministry accused of conspiring the overthrow of the government, Rally leaders in Brittany warned that any mem-

their geographical position and the economic ties which some of them have with Russia. It is also uncertain whether Portugal will participate. Spain has been counted out by the French.

It is expected that Poland and Yugoslavia would withdraw their requests for participation in the Marshall programme once Soviet rejection of it became final. —United Press.

Vicious Attack On United States

Shanghai, June 30. The Communist radio today attacked the sale of American rifle ammunition to China and enlarged economic aid in future as "a step further in exposing the vicious face of American imperialism."

The radio appealed to the people to destroy Chiang and labelled the Americans aggressors. It said an open act of imperialism came at a time when American public opinion was increasingly clear with regard to the corruption, reaction and incurable character of the Chiang Kai-shek Government.

In one of the most bitter attacks on America and the Central Government of China of a long line of similar attacks, the Red radio said:—

"Sons, daughters, companions and friends of every Chinese killed by an American bullet will

Jap Ships Coming To Hong Kong

Tokyo, July 1. Vice-Admiral R.G. Griffin, commander of U.S. Naval Forces in the Far East, today announced that the initial allotment of a total of 92 former Japanese warships to be distributed among the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia and China started today.

Each nation is given a lot of eight ships composed of three destroyers and five escorts as indicated by drawings held on Saturday. Receipts will be signed by the representatives of each nation as the ships depart.

Lot One, drawn by the representative of the United Kingdom, departed for Singapore via Hong Kong. Lot Two, for China, sailed at noon for Shanghai. Lot Three for Russia left for Nakhodka this morning. Five ships of Lot Four, assigned to the United States, departed for Tsinlingao at noon. The remaining three ships will be delivered at Yokohama.

The ships are manned by Japanese crews and en route in squadrons to the respective ports. —United Press.

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HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1947.

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150 Dead In Rail Smash

Batavia, June 30. Fighting flared up in Indonesia, with a five-hour clash between Dutch and Republican troops near Mojokerto, 30 miles southwest of Sourabaya, today, according to Antara, the Republican news agency, while moves for formation of a broad-based Coalition Government of Republicans were being made.

This fresh clash of arms came as the Dutch authorities were awaiting an Indonesian reply to their latest proposals for a settlement of the crisis.

The Republican mayor of Batavia, Mr. Soejirjo, had earlier appealed to the population to remain quiet and be prepared for any eventualities.

An early reply was expected from the Republican President, Dr. Soekarno, both to the Dutch proposals and to the United States note, appealing for an early settlement.

Steps for the formation of a Coalition Government were taken by the President of the Republic, Dr. Soekarno, who invited the cooperation of four political leaders of the "Left-wing" group, the Indonesian Moslem Party, the Nationalists and the Indonesian Labour Party.

Dr. Sutan Sjahrir meanwhile declared, in a broadcast over the Jogyakarta (Republican Headquarters) Radio that "further negotiations would be useless" if the Dutch did not accept Dr. Soekarno's reply to their aide-memoire. —Reuter.

Army Comb-Out

Paris, July 1. A thorough comb-out of the French army is expected to follow yesterday's disclosure that conspirators in the "Black Maquis" plot to overthrow the Republic had been recruited in the army in Brittany and Germany.

The War Department is taking an active part in the investigations. It was announced.

Every police station in France was on the alert today in the search for "Black Maquisards."

The arrest of a general has led the man in the street to believe that many more men in key positions are involved.

The interrogation of this soldier-General Maurice Guillotot—at the Ministry of Justice, which was to continue today, was expected to lead to further disclosures about the plot, which it was said yesterday, included the murder of General de Gaulle to arouse anti-Communist hatred. —Reuter.

Criminals

Paris, July 1. Wider and wider ramifications of the Rightist "Black Maquis" plot for a French uprising were unfolded in newspaper reports today, one story saying it had only fit the calibre of Chinese rifles—as if to say if they did not use these bullets to murder hundreds of thousands of Chinese people, then they would not be moral human beings and would be punished by heaven."

It said that if it were not for American imperialism, Chiang Kai-shek could not fight the civil war.

Phony?

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The Communist radio asserted that the failure of the American Government to carry out the US\$500,000,000 loan by the end of June was designed to create the illusion that the American Government was not at present enthusiastic about China's civil war, when as a matter of fact, since March last year, when General Marshall asked a question—said a loan many times US\$500,000,000 worth of surplus goods, warships and aeroplanes of each nation as the ships depart.

It said the loan had not succeeded this time because the guarantee offered by the traitor Chiang Kai-shek were not enough. In other words, because even greater terms of national betrayal must be obtained in exchange from Chiang.

It appealed to the Chinese people, for the sake of their very existence, to increase efforts to wrest American munitions from Chiang and destroy Chiang Kai-shek, whom it termed the "running dog of American aggressors."

Two appliances, and a fire float put out the fire, the origin of which is unknown.

NAVY LIFE-BOAT GUTTED

A naval life-boat lying alongside the jetty opposite the China Fleet Club, Wan Chai, caught fire about 10 o'clock last night and was gutted. A naval rating was removed to hospital suffering from burns and suffocation.

The spokesman answered:

"The statement made in the House of Commons recently by Mr. Bevin is still His Majesty's Government's governing pronouncement on the subject."

Mr. Bevin had declared in a Foreign Affairs debate that

"everything was not as Britain wanted it in Japan. The

spokesman disclosed that British

representatives in Tokyo

had been asked to report to London immediately on the circumstances surrounding Mac-

Arthur's decision to allow the

Japanese to operate the phosphorus project on Angaur."

Perfect Accuracy

The statement was issued as a comment on an Associated

Press dispatch last week quoting a Foreign Office spokesman as saying that "MacArthur did not consult the Far Eastern Commission or the British Government before authorising the Japanese to operate the phosphorus project on Angaur."

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NOT HAPPY OVER US. POLICY IN JAPAN

London, July 1. A Foreign Office spokesman indicated that Britain was dissatisfied with several aspects of United States policy in Japan. The spokesman said, however, that Britain backed General MacArthur's view that the peace treaty with Japan should be written within the next 12 or 18 months.

"We agree too, that such a Japanese to man a rock-phosphate project on the island of

"Angaur in the Palaua."

Allied headquarters in the Japanese capital issued a statement making it clear that its view of the Angaur project was no concern of Britain. Angaur was captured by United States forces and is under United States control, it said.

A reporter asked him whether the British Government agreed broadly with a recent statement ascribed to Dean

Acheson, former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, who said

"the Indonesians for five and one-half hours north of Modjokerto."

—United Press.

State Competition

Mr. Keswick also criticized the state-owned and operated enterprises for competing directly with private trading, saying "such activities are highly detrimental to ordinary commercial interests of whatever nationality."

Other points of interest made by Mr. Keswick included: Imports—China's import restrictions

(under which luxuries and certain non-luxuries are banned altogether and all other commodities placed under control)

had a profoundly disturbing and paralysing effect on the nation's imports.

Exports—Chinese exports

remained in the doldrums. Taking

a broad view, China's ex-

portable surpluses are unable to

find a market abroad because of

the high cost of goods and services in China taken in con-

junction with the official rate of

exchange, which make it generally impossible for these goods to compete in world mar-

ks.

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Arthur's decision to allow the

Japanese to operate the phosphorus project on Angaur."

The spokesman commented:

"I would like to say here that the Associated

Press reported with customary

and perfect accuracy what was said here last week."

Earlier this month, Britain

disclosed she had joined Australia

in a whaling expedition to the Antarctic. —Associated Press.

STADIUM SCHEME OFF

It is reliably learned that the scheme for construction of a 36,000-spectator sports stadium this autumn has had, temporarily, to be abandoned. Exported shipments of steel rods from the United Kingdom for the concrete work will not now materialise, it is disclosed, and all existing stocks will be required for building construction.

150 Dead In Rail Smash

Yamaguchi, July 1.

The Japanese police reported today that between 100 and 150 passengers are believed dead and injured in a train wreck on the main Sanyo line skirting the Inland Sea.

First reports said the locomotive was derailed and fell into the sea after which three passenger cars overturned between Kadomatsu and Hikari stations in the Yamaguchi Prefecture in Westernmost Honshu.

In Tokyo, the spokesman of the Transportation Ministry said reports up to 4 p.m. today—three hours after the tragedy—said ten were killed and 50 injured. Cause of the accident is not yet known. —United Press.

Trade Conditions In China

Shanghai, July 1.

Extremely difficult trading conditions in China during the past year as a result of the "unholy partnership" of civil war and economic stagnation were emphasised by the Chairman, Mr. John Keswick, in a speech before the annual general meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce today.

He expressed the devout hope, however, that "for our own sake but especially for the Chinese people, that the dawn of peace and the return of prosperity will not be long delayed".

He added: "As a merchant

Coming Events

July 3—Lane Crawford Ltd., general meeting of Shareholders, noon.
July 4—R.K.F.C. (Rugby Section) meeting, 8 p.m.
July 11—Penit Trunwys annual meeting, noon.

Story Of Alleged Assault

An alleged assault on four men at 10 Shek Tong Street, ground floor, Hung Hom, by Lee Pui, Yui Chung-ha and Yui Yan-ha and aided and abetted by Chinese detectives Chan Koon-shing and Lung Chi-kwong was described to Mr. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday by Mr. F. Zimmern on behalf of Yu Tai-keung.

According to Mr. Zimmern, the complainant Yu, with three other inmates of the house, was set upon by the first three defendants (represented by Mr. P. G. Wong) and another man at about 8:30 a.m. on April 14. The defendants were armed with two bandoleers, a shotgun and a long knife.

When the shooting up was in progress, the two Chinese detectives, aided by Mr. A. J. Latimer, and I, drew their revolvers and demanded the victims to lay down. The two men, who were armed, laid down, but the two detectives, who were not armed, refused to lay down.

Yu and the other two men ran out to the Kowloon City Police Station for the night. On their appearance the next day, the Magistrate the following morning, they were sentenced and fined "without knowing the facts, as set them," alleged Mr. Zimmern.

The man who ran away from the house during the shooting up, said Mr. Zimmern, was later arrested in a teahouse and also brought before the Magistrate the next day.

His contention, said Mr. Zimmern, was that the detectives, by handing the victims, and not the assailants and by asking the other two men not to say anything aided and abetted in the assault.

Hearing was then adjourned to July 8.

KOWLOON ROUND-UP

A roundup of vagrants on the Peninsula resulted in the apprehension of 23 men, women, and juveniles before Mr. Latimer, and 12 before Mr. Blair-Kerr yesterday.

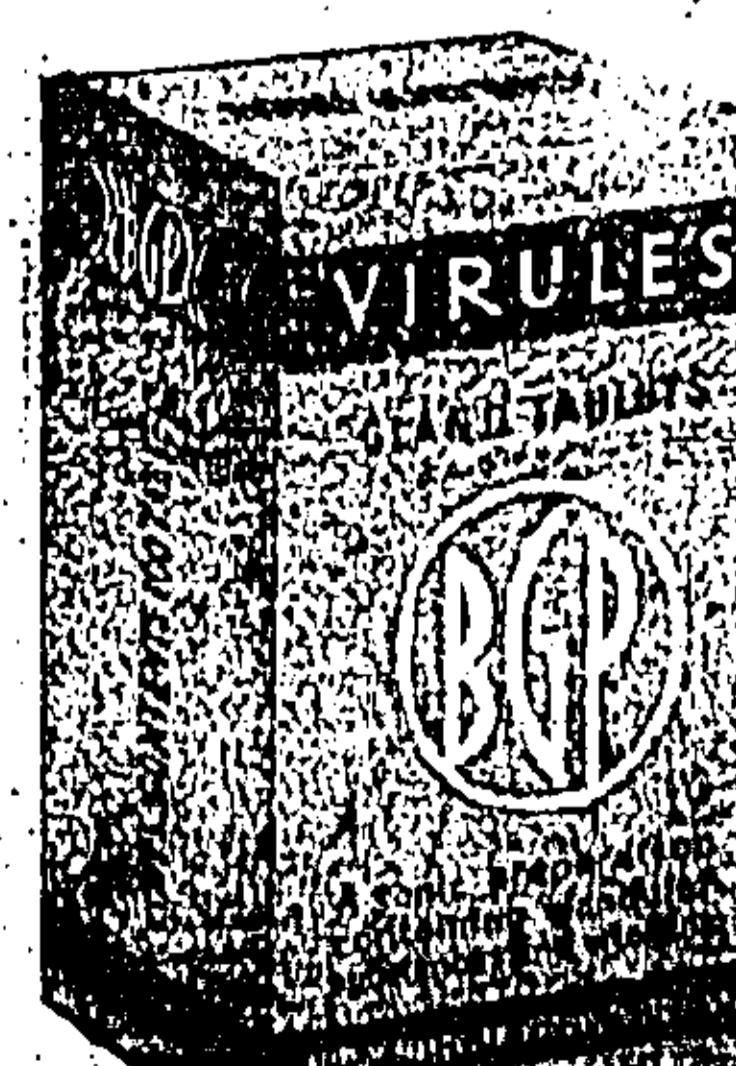
One, found to have been expelled from the Colony in April, was sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr. Latimer. Followed by re-expulsion. The remainder were ordered to be expelled.

SUGAR RATION

The sugar ration for July is 2 lb. per person.

EIGHT GLANDS control your destiny

A much demanded pre-war line makes welcome re-appearance...



MOVING SAIWAN CEREMONY Personalia Canadian Dead Laid To Last Rest Hong Kong Pays Tribute

On a high plateau over Saiwan Bay, looking straight out to the Pacific over which they came in 1941 to fight and die for Hong Kong, the bodies of 300 Canadian soldiers were finally laid to their last rest in a combined Protestant and Roman Catholic recommitment service yesterday morning.

It was a simple but extremely moving ceremony. Despite the inclement weather, over 150 men and women, representing the Services and the British community of this Colony, were present to pay their last respects. Wreaths were laid by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, representatives of the Canadian Government and Army, and the highest ranking officers of the Royal Navy, the Air Force.

It had been raining hard for most of the night and the downpour became even more intense as the ceremony began at 10 o'clock. Yet, somehow, the wetness and the discomfort, the gloominess of the very skies themselves, seem to add to the solemnity of the occasion. It seemed more appropriate, somehow, than bright blue skies and a strong sun.

Yesterday was Dominion Day, Canada's national holiday, and one that is celebrated in fitting style by Canadians all over the world. It was especially fitting, however, that on this great Canadian anniversary Hong Kong should remember those Canadian soldiers and men, whose country was the first in the British Commonwealth to join Britain in the War against Germany, and who came here to die in action against an even more treacherous foe.

Wreaths Laid

Shi Wan Cemetery lies on the hillside more than a mile from Island Road. A military road skirts it and preparations had been made to make the road fit for those attending the ceremony. The extremely heavy rainfall, however, proved too much for the gunny sacks and galvanized iron sheeting placed on the path. These served as channels for the water and the surrounding area had been churned up, those attending the ceremony were at times ankle-deep in water.

No one, however, turned back. Drenched, mud-spattered, they plodded along and took their places. Rain fell throughout the service and then easing slightly during the religious service and then coming down with full force during the firing of the volleys and the sounding of the "Last Post" and, after the usual pause, "Reveille" by buglers from the Buffs.

After a tour of the graves, led by His Excellency, the gathering dispersed.

Unforgettable Ceremony

There was no display of pomp, no waving flags and no brass bands, yet it is doubtful if any of those who took part in the ceremony yesterday will ever forget it.

At the end of World War I, a cenotaph was erected in Statue Square. For World War II, Hong Kong has decided on a War Memorial Fund. But it seems more than likely that on Dominion Day each year, Hong Kong will remember those Canadians who lie buried in the Sai Wan cemetery and if on that day they visit the long rows of white crosses on the hillside and couple homage to the Canadians with that to Englishmen, Scotsmen and to those of our Allies who fell, either here or in other theatres of war, that is what those who died would regard as fitting. They fought together and it is proper that they should be remembered together.

Li Kwan, aged 20, was charged before Mr. D'Almada by the Central magistracy with having obtained during the period between 1st and 24th June from Au Hung and Lee Chok Chi the sum of \$15.00 by false pretences. Six months imprisonment was imposed.

Wong Tso-fong, police constable, was brought before Mr. D'Almada on a charge of extorting of \$100 and was formally remanded for one week.

POP

HE'LL RECOVER.

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H.C.L. IN SHANGHAI

Communists In Court

Shanghai, July 1.
The cost of living index in Shanghai for June were fixed by the Chinese authorities at 25,500 for workers and 19,700 for salaried employees. The indices are supposed to represent the increase in the cost of living since 1936.

So far, for every Chinese dollar a worker earned that year he would have received 25,300 in the month of June.

Six Months For Driver

Wong Tsun, 24, lorry driver, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment without the option of a fine by Mr. D'Almada at the Central Magistracy yesterday for reckless driving, obstruction, failing to stop, failure to hold a public vehicle driver's licence and being without a tail light.

SI Reddish said that at about 9.50 p.m. on June 30 while on radio car patrol he noticed lorry P.C.D. 2917 driving on to the side of public car No. 4368 in Hennessy Road. The car was going at a speed of about 40 M.P.H.

The public car stopped after some distance.

H.K.V.D.C. Firing Party

Other wreaths were from the Canadian Govt. Trade Commissioner; the Australian Trade Commissioner; the Dominion of New Zealand; the U.S. Consul-General; the Netherlands Consul-General; All ranks Corps Artillery HKV.D.C.; All ranks Portuguese Companies HKV.D.C.; All ranks Signal Squadron Hong Kong.

The service of recommitment followed. This began with the Opening Sentence and a Prayer by the Senior Chaplain of the Forces (the Rev. G. H. Lipscombe). The Lesson—a reading from the 21st chapter of Revelation, Verses one to seven—was read by the Rev. Mr. Woods, RC Chaplain to the Forces.

The Protestant and Roman Catholic recommitments then followed, ending with prayer and the Benediction.

Three volleys were fired in salute to the dead by a detachment of the H.K.V.D.C., the ceremony proper ending with the sounding of the "Last Post" and, after the usual pause, "Reveille" by buglers from the Buffs.

Mr. Silva yesterday said he would require same time for evidence to come from Kunming.

Leaving next month on home leave (provided permission is granted by then) Police Inspector J.S. Hill of the Water Police is planning a trip to Australia, where his wife and three children are. With almost 20 years service in the Hong Kong Police Force, Inspector Hill is one of the fortunate survivors of the "Lisbon Maru."

He first arrived here in December, 1928, after serving two years in the London Metropolitan Police. When the Japanese attacked Hong Kong he was attached to the 5.7 Rajput at Shaukiwan. During the occupation he was transferred from camp to camp in Hong Kong before finally being placed on board the ill-fated "Lisbon Maru" for Japan.

Inspector Hill swam about for four hours in the sea before he was picked up by the Japanese and sent to an internment camp in Japan. There he stayed until the end of the war, when he went to Australia to join his wife who was evacuated from Hong Kong in July 1940.

Inspector Hill resurfaced his post in the Police Force in August last year. For helping Canadian POW's in the various camps he has received a Letter of Commendation from the Canadian Prime Minister and Government.

Baron van Aerden, Netherlands Ambassador to China, arrived in Hong Kong on Saturday last. He left the Peninsula Hotel, where he stayed, on Sunday.

Week-end arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel included:—Professor Lee Fung-hsuan, H.C. Kerr, C.M. Guttrich, J.M. Morgan Mr. and Mrs. R.G.H. Watts, W.D.A. Lambert, R.S. Yin, Mr. and Mrs. O. Harrison, R.O. Jorgenson, T.G. Harding, R.W. Freeman, R.E. Laker, J.M. Dugan, Mrs. L. Blacker, S.J. Schlenker, M.S. Pollin, Viscount Arthayth, Baroness Wongswan and Liang Bluchuan.

Week-end departures from the Peninsula Hotel included:—Capt. R. Dreher, G. Aldis, M.A. Alzate, C. Almold, V. Boria, F.D. Maromba, A.E. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Hutton, Mrs. Yu Eng-ping, Mrs. V. Durbin, S.A. Nichols, G. Garibaldi, R.R. Roxburgh, A.G. Belcher, Mrs. P. Hodson, P.C. Fairbairn, Mrs. Leslie Ross, M. Georgiadi, N. Olsen, J.A. Ross, E. Stutz, J.L. Zylstra, E.G. Elliott, J.E. Dewhurst, Mr. and Mrs. G.S. Read, T.M. Switz, R. Guillame, J. Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. Mantoux, Mrs. D. Graham and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Jones.

Mr. C.E. Ross, Films Officer of the British Information Office in Shanghai, is scheduled to fly to Hong Kong on Saturday. Mr. Ross served in the Ministry of Information's office up to the outbreak of the Pacific War.

He escaped from Hong Kong with Mr. D.M. MacDougall, and Sir Admiral Chan Chak on the day Hong Kong surrendered.

After a period with the Ministry of Information's Office in Free China, Mr. Ross went to San Francisco to join the British Royal Rifles of Canada recruited in Quebec. All were volunteers. But old or new they died as Canadians and they rest alike in the British soil they fought to save.

The British Empire is a curious association and one that must prove baffling to the observer who is not British. Such a person can well miss the sentiment of solidarity and the tradition behind the Statute of Westminster—the Charter of the Empire which reads:—

"The self-governing Dominions are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status and in no way subordinated to one another in any way."

Mr. Ross arrived here on a visit from Shanghai a fortnight ago.

Passing through Hong Kong on his way to head the Chinese Military Mission in Germany, General Wong Kien-cheng is leaving in a day or two for Europe by the ss. "Andre Lebon." During his brief stopover here he has been enthusiastically entertained by the local Chinese community.

General Wong comes from the Melshien District, in North Kwangtung. He participated in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Northern Expedition to unify China, and was in active service throughout World War Two.

Mr. Ronald Ruskin Todd, Acting Colonial Secretary, is to wed Miss Madge Griffiths, of Mount Road, Wallasey, Cheshire.

Other forthcoming weddings announced yesterday were:—

Mr. William Arthur Welch of No. 207, Queen's Road to Mrs. Ivy Sora Julia Lambert, nee Gordon, secretary, residing at Gloucester Hotel.

Mr. L. Loyd Crammer McClellan, air pilot, residing at Peninsula Hotel, to Miss Doris Arline Engle, nee Gordon, secretary, residing at Gloucester Hotel.

(Continued at foot of next Col.)

CANADA'S DOMINION DAY CELEBRATED

More than 350 people were present last evening at a cocktail party in the Hong Kong Club in honour of Canada's National Day. Mr. K. F. Noble, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong, who addressed the gathering, said:

"Eighty years ago on July 1, 1867, four British colonies in North America came together in confederation to establish Canada—a new country dedicated to the principles of freedom of religion, of person, and of speech and government on a basis of political democracy.

"Those colonies were Nova Scotia, or Scotland in the new world, New Brunswick, whose name perpetuates the first organized settlement of German stock; Lower Canada, now known as Quebec, and La-Préce Nouvelle. Further west was Upper Canada, now known as Ontario, whose population had come from the British colonies to the south. These people had left their new world homelands to continue life under the British Flag after the American War of Independence.

"To Canada came the enterprising, the hopeful, the dispossessed, the dis-spirited, all those looking for a new start, for a new life in a new land. In rapid succession other provinces were added—Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta.

Common Loyalty Among those present were:—H.E. the O.A.G., the Hon. Mr. D. M. MacDougall, C.M.G., Vice Admiral Sir Denis Boyd and Lady Boyd, Commodore J. H. Everett, Commodore R. Barry, Commodore A. F. Odlett, Major R. Kindersley, Mr. T. R. Rowell, Mr. J. J. Jolly, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hinsworth, Mr. J. J. Cowperthwaite, Mr. W. J. Wormell, Mr. D. W. MacIntosh, Mr. W. M. Latimer, Mr. V. Keniff, Mr. J. Forbes, Sir Henry and Lady Blackall, Mr. Wynne Jones, Mr. K. A. Bidmead, Mr. R. D. Gillespie and Mr. and Mrs. Wolf.

War Crimes Trial

No. 5 Military Court will assemble today at 10 a.m. in order to try two members of the Imperial Japanese Army. They are Lt. Ota Yoshihiro and Lt. Ashida Tsumoro.

They are charged with committing a war crime in that they, at or near Kinkaseki Camp, Formosa between November 14, 1942 and January 1944, were concerned in the ill-treatment of prisoners of war, causing suffering to them.

Whilst as members of the camp staff, it is alleged, they held the prisoners of war under their complete responsibility.

President of the Court will be Lt. Col. R.C. Loring, and Major Ormsby will act as Prosecutor. Capt. Kostoff will defend.

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The wedding of Mr. Tigran Mathews Gregory to Mrs. Phyllis Irene Orpen, nee Seth, took place at the Registry yesterday.

The following were passengers on the BOAC Plymouth flying-boat which arrived from the United Kingdom on Monday.—Messrs. Tau Koh-lew, Kho Wie, Hampton A. Lowe, K. Ashdown, Khau Chou, U Tha Thun, Nga Kylin, I.A. Abkin and Mrs. Moquette and two children.

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ASK US ABOUT THE MORRIS TEN WITH ITS MANY NEW

GRIM NEWS FOR BRITAIN

Less Tobacco, Less Petrol, Smaller Newspapers, Fewer Clothes

Mr. Dalton Paints An Austere Picture

Britons were told today that they would get less tobacco, less petrol, smaller newspapers and possibly fewer American films, smaller rations and fewer clothes in the next 12 months. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, told the House of Commons that greater austerity than ever before was necessary to conserve Britain's dwindling dollars for food, raw materials and machinery.

"Owing to a serious rise in world prices of food and raw materials and the disappointing, slow rate of postwar recovery, both in Europe and Asia, a severe shortage of dollars is making itself felt in almost all parts of the world."

"In particular, our own line of credit under the Anglo-American loan agreement is being drawn upon more rapidly than we expected."

"It is our clear duty to take further steps to close the gap between our necessary imports and our exports, particularly to hard currency areas."

Austere Picture

The Chancellor drew this austere picture for ration-wary Britons in the next 12 months:

"Food—Government has decided to maintain and, in some directions, to increase, slightly, the volume of food imports but shortages of supply may restrict imports of some foods and possibly cuts, including rationed foods, cannot be ruled out."

Tobacco—There will be a substantial reduction in tobacco imports."

Petrol—Britain will reduce its petrol imports; its allocations to the armed forces and for com-

World Police Force

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Petrol—Britain will reduce its petrol imports; its allocations to the armed forces and for com-

KILLED BY BOMB

Buenos Aires, June 30. A man was killed outright by a bomb at a Socialist meeting here last night. He was believed to have been carrying it when it went off prematurely. Two other people in the audience, who were wounded, died later. —Reuter.

Statement On Formosa

London, June 30. Some 800 Formosans and Chinese were reported to have been killed in the suppression of rioting in Formosa, Mr. Christopher Mayhew, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in a Parliamentary reply today.

A reliable observer, he said, had declared that at least 250, mainly Chinese, were killed on February 28 alone. No incidents had been reported since the end of March.

Regarding the future of Formosa, Mr. Mayhew said it was agreed in the Cairo Declaration of December 1943 that Formosa should be returned to China.

The British Government considered that the formal transfer of territories formerly owned or annexed by Japan must await the conclusion of the peace conference at the time to time."

Mr. Eden, deputy leader of the Opposition, stressing the gravity of the situation, said that he did not think this was sufficiently underlined in Mr. Dalton's statement.

If exports were increased, there must be hardship—fewer goods for the British people. He referred particularly to textiles.

Mr. Dalton replied that the export of textile goods must be increased because these were better than almost any other in hard currency areas. He hoped that this would not mean a further imposition of scarcity and coupon restriction on the British people.

It meant an increased total production. An appeal would be made particularly to the textile industry for an exceptional effort. They would be asked to work overtime if it was needed in this period to step up production.

Mr. Dalton told Mr. Eden that he would try to make available to the House and public the essential statistics lying behind his statement in preparation for an early debate. —Reuter.

UNO Mission Meets Irgun Terrorists

Jerusalem, June 30. The Irgun Zvai Leumi, in a clandestine meeting with members of UNSCOP at Tel Aviv today, assured the United Nations investigators that they would halt the wave of terrorism that culminated in the murder of four British soldiers yesterday, it is learned.

Later, the terrorists qualified their promise with the stipulation that British "provocation" also cease.

Shortly before the secret meeting, the Irgunists kidnapped two British soldiers at Ramat-Gan. They released the

Award For British Producer

London, July 1. The International Film Festival ended in Brussels on Monday with a Belgian Government award going to Carol Reed for his British production of "Odd Man Out."

The Belgian "Oscar" went to the French film producer Rene Clair for his excellent production of "Man About Town," starring Maurice Chevalier.

Carol Reed is a director of terrific energy, born on December 31, 1906 at Putney, London. He was educated at Kings School, Canterbury, and started his theatrical career at the Old Vic Empire in 1924.

In 1930 he went to New York to produce the play "On The Spot" by Edgar Wallace. After the death of Edgar Wallace, he tried his luck in films, starting as script writer. Some of the productions in his credit are "The Young Mr. Pitt," "Train from Munich," "The Stars Look Down," "Talk of the Devil," "Who's Your Lady Friend," "Bank Holiday," "Climbing High," and "A Girl Must Live."

In 1934 he married the actress Diana Wynyard.

The late Edgar Wallace said of Reed: "At 4 a.m. he is singing badly the latest blues from America. At 6 a.m. he is on the tennis court."

Rene Clair, who captured the Belgian trophy with his French film "Silence est d'Or," is famous for his two previous films, "The Million" and "Sous Les Toits de Paris." —Associated Press.

EMPIRE SERVICEMEN'S EQUIPMENT

London, June 30. A conference to ensure that Empire servicemen will have fully efficient equipment will be held in London from July 7 to July 26. Delegates from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Southern Rhodesia will attend.

The conference, the second of its kind, springs from the experience gained in the war, with particular emphasis on climatic and operational clothing.

The main topics to be discussed at the conference will be the increase of tropical and Arctic experimental stations in various parts of the Commonwealth in addition to the three already set up at Lagos, West Africa, for tropical and jungle testing, and Churchill, Canada, for Arctic testing.

The conference will last for twenty days and the Empire representatives will discuss how they can make the serviceman as comfortable and efficient as possible whether he is on duty in the Arctic or the desert.

Sir Edward Penton, Chief Inspector of Clothing at the War Office, said that the ideas to be considered covered everything from jack-knives to tents, adding that many improvisations made by soldiers during the war would be discussed.

Scientific Approach

The ideas, he said, would be discussed scientifically and physiologists might be called in to advise on what exactly is required to support life in extreme temperatures.

The conference will also cover the correlating of climatic clothing in Canada, the principles of clothing and the effects of the various winds.

The sessions will be secret and the conference will be opened by Lieut.-General F. G. Wristberg, Controller of Supplies for Munitions to the Ministry of Supply. —Reuter.

To Examine Japanese Problem

London, June 30. Mr. Ernest Bevin has promised that he will attend a future meeting of the newly-formed Far Eastern Sub-Committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party External Affairs Group.

This new committee will meet weekly to discuss vital problems, and it begins this week with an examination of the Japanese question.

The Chairman is Mr. John Paton, Labour M. P. for Norwich and the Vice-Chairman Mr. Harold Davies. Others in the Committee include Mr. Seymour Cocks, Chairman of the External Affairs Group, Mr. Tom Driberg, Colonel Rees Williams, and Dr. Haden Guest.

Countries which the Committee will especially study are Burma and Malaya. —Reuter.

Boy Shot By Man In Uniform

Vienna, June 30. A seventeen-old Austrian boy cycling along a "neutral road" near Leutschach, on the frontier between the British Zone of Austria and Yugoslavia, has been shot and killed by a man in uniform on the Yugoslav side of the road. It was disclosed here today.

Yugoslav authorities were said to have arrested the man who will appear for an interrogation by the British Security Authorities tonight.

This was the twelfth murder in this area during the past three weeks, and most have been ascribed by the British authorities to armed Slovenes known as "The White Guard," who dislike the Yugoslav Premier, Josip Tito. —Reuter.

Meanwhile, UNSCOP members have started a three-day tour of Northern Palestine, visiting Jewish settlements in the vicinity of Haifa. —United Press.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

London, June 30. The Anglo-Egyptian financial agreement was signed at the Treasury today after the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Dalton, and the Egyptian Ambassador, Abd el Aziz Pasha, announced that it was only temporary and had resulted from negotiations opened on June 6.

Abdel Pasha said the object of the temporary agreement was to give the two governments breathing space, during which they would be able to review the situation further with the object of reaching a longer agreement covering all outstanding points. Details will be made public on Thursday. —United Press.



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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-first Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the offices of the Secretaries and Accountants, Messrs Pent, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., 1st Floor, Exchange Building, Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 3rd July, 1947, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Company's Accounts for the ten months ended 28th February, 1947, and the Directors and Auditors' Reports thereon, to sanction the payment of dividends, to re-elect a Director and to appoint Auditors.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd June, 1947, to 3rd July, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,
A. W. BROWN
General Manager.

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WHITE DRILLS 28" and 36"

38,000 YARDS RAYON
PIECEGOODS

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WHITE JEANS 36"

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Quality Samples and
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Terms: 50% of the Purchase
Money to be paid on the Fall of
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NOTICE

Owing to the Independence Day celebrations to be held on Friday, July 4, the Vicar General of the Catholic Mission grants dispensation from abstinence to all U.S.A. Catholics, the Phillipino Community in the Colony and their guests on that day.

A. FEROLDI
Chancellor of the Catholic Mission.

UNITED SERVICES RECREATION CLUB

In view of the large number of applications for civilian subscriber membership of the United Services Recreation Club, which have been received and the small number of vacancies which it is anticipated will arise during the next three months, no further applications can be received at present.

2. A further notice will be promulgated as soon as the list re-opens.

NOTICE

Mr. Edwin Johnsford Macomber Churn is authorized to sign our respective names per. Procurator as from this date.

The Union Trading Co. Ltd.
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NOTICE

As from 1st July 1947 John D. Humphreys & Son Limited have taken over the business at Alexandra Building carried on previously by John D. Humphreys & Son.

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RUGBY SECTION

There will be a meeting of the Rugby Section of the H.K.F.C. in the Club House at Happy Valley at 6 p.m. on Friday July 4th in order to elect officers for the forthcoming season.

All members and prospective members are invited to attend.

P. S. INGHAM,
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MOLOTOV'S INSISTENCE ON TERMS OF US AID

Paris, June 30.

The Foreign Ministers met for the third time on the Marshall plan today amid free indications that the talks might break down if the Soviet Foreign Minister insists that Russia must fix the terms of American aid to Europe.

Today's meeting is expected to bring a showdown between Britain's Ernest Bevin and France's Georges Bidault on one side and M. Molotov on the other.

The rift involves the whole issue of Soviet cooperation with the Western powers in a sweeping reconstruction programme for the Continent. Mr. Bevin is expected to demand a quick answer from M. Molotov on

whether he would change his terms.

If the answer is in the negative, the British and French are expected to go on without Russia.

M. Molotov flatly opposed an overall European economic plan, which the Russians fear would involve interference by the Western powers in economic policies of the Soviet Union and its Eastern European neighbours. M. Molotov agreed to asking each country for submissions to the United States and to the establishment of special technical committees, linked preferably to the United Nations, for examination of these individual inventories.

He turned down cold any general plan for estimating the needs of each European state.

M. Molotov also insisted upon demanding joint assurances from the United States that the Marshall Plan aid would apply no outside interference in economic policies and no political or economic strings would be attached to it.

PRIORITY

He finally demanded first priority on aid for those states which had suffered most from German occupation. On this basis, British and French diplomats here estimated that Soviet Russia, the Ukraine and Byelorussia would have to get some 80 per cent of all American dollars destined for Europe.

Mr. Bevin and M. Bidault want quickly an overall relief programme to give the United States by September 1 and fear bickering over it or division might have an adverse effect on Congress.

Body-Blow

The Russian rejection, made public yesterday in a long Tass dispatch, struck a body-blow at conference hopes and gave rise to French and British belief that failure might come soon.

The afternoon newspaper "Le Monde," which frequently reflects Quai D'Orsay views, said editorially that the Russians might want to throw down the whole Marshall Plan, adding:

"If their intransigent attitude is confirmed, it could only precipitate that split in Europe which the Marshall proposals—and that was the reason for their success here—sought to avoid."

Mr. Bevin today looked drawn and nervous as he entered the Quai D'Orsay. For the first time since the conference began, he was accompanied by Mr. William Ridsdale, head of the Foreign Office press department. This is regarded as a possible indication that the secrecy blackout might be lifted tonight.

With the deadlock complete, the meeting adjourned until 4 p.m. Tuesday, when a final attempt will be made to reach agreement.

The British Plan

The British plan circulated by Mr. Bevin provides:

1. A steering committee to be set up immediately to draft a four-year reconstruction programme for the consideration of European governments.

2. A programme to state how far it can be achieved by the increased production of European countries and interchange of resources between them, and what external assistance European countries will need.

3. The steering committee to consist of the Big Three and not more than four other countries, not including Spain.

4. The steering committee to seek the friendly aid of the United States in drafting its programme.

5. Sub-committees to be set

up on food and agriculture, coal and other fuel, iron, steel and transport. Membership would be drawn from the countries mostly concerned.

6. The steering committee and sub-committees to finish their work by August 15 and the steering committee's report to be communicated to the United States Government.

United Press.

Forms of Tenders and particular may be obtained from the above mentioned office.

This office does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

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CNRRA Kowloon Supply Office.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Tenders in Quintuplicate for the Supply of Stevedores and Lighterage should be marked "Tender for Lighterages and Stevedores" will be received at this office of the CNRRA Kowloon Supply Office, 808 Bank of East Asia Building, before noon on Monday, 7th July 1947.

All members and prospective members are invited to attend.

P. S. INGHAM,
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DOMESTIC MEAT RATION CUT

London, June 30.

A reduction in Britain's domestic meat ration was announced in the House of Commons today by Dr. Edith Summerskill, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

Instead of 14d worth of meat

to which each person has been entitled weekly for the past six-and-a-half months, the meat ration will be worth 12d from July 13.

The reduction will be in canned corned meat, a small proportion of which is included in each ration.

No Fresh Stocks

Dr. Summerskill said that the cut could be blamed on the fall in hog production as a result of last winter's severe weather.

Heavy slaughtering last autumn and the abnormal growth of feed in recent weeks which led to farmers to delay the sale of fat stock until later in the year, if the situation had been normal, the necessary reduction in processed meat could have been made up by fresh meat.

During a spirited debate, objections were voiced because of Hawaii's large Oriental population (about a third of which is of Japanese extraction). Representative Preston, Democrat of Georgia, called them "descendants of the Emperor of Japan."

An immediate protest was made by Representative J. Leroy Johnson, Republican of California, and other House members, who praised

Empire Defence Problem

London, June 30.

The defence of countries which might leave the Empire was raised at question time in the House of Commons today by the Labour member, Mr. Thomas Reid.

He asked for an assurance from the Prime Minister that any country leaving the Empire (thus becoming a foreign country) would not automatically have its defences shared by Great Britain and that the Governments of the Commonwealth and the Empire would be consulted before any decisions of such countries were made.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, replied:

"Any proposal to share defence responsibilities in a case of this kind must obviously be a matter for negotiation and treaty with the government concerned."

"In the event of such a situation arising, the normal procedure as regards consultation with other countries of the Commonwealth would be followed."

Senora Peron Is Fatigued

Rome, June 30.

Rafael O'Campo Jimenez, Argentine Ambassador to Italy, said that plans for Senora Eva Peron for tomorrow were indefinite because of the cancellation of her Venice trip.

He said Senora Peron had expressed a desire to see the "Last Supper" at the Santa Maria delle Grazie church, which she did not visit today because of fatigue. She will return to Rome from Milan by plane in the early afternoon tomorrow, he said.</p

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APPEAL BY "SLAP-HAPPY"

Counsel Quotes From William Joyce Trial

Court Reserves Judgment

Judgment was reserved by the Full Court comprising Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice Gould in the appeal yesterday of Inouye Kano (Slap Happy) against the sentence of death passed on him on April 22 for treason by Sir Henry Blackall.

The appeal was made on behalf of Inouye by Mr. C. Loseby (instructed by Mr. H. K. Woo), and Mr. A. Lonsdale represented the Crown.

In his 2½ hour submission to the Court, Mr. Loseby said his appeal was on two grounds, namely that the trial judge was wrong in law in misdirecting the jury that Appellant at all material times was a British subject and was definitely never a Japanese subject; and that the learned judge was wrong in law in withdrawing from the jury the issue whether at all material times Appellant owed allegiance to the King.

Counsel for Appellant said in his application for leave to appeal he had submitted that the indictment against Inouye was composed of 20 to 30 overt acts based on contra-espionage activities in 1944. Many witnesses were called for the prosecution, whom he did not cross-examine, and the acts Inouye was accused of committing were not denied by the defence.

Defense Argument
The contention of the defence was that the Appellant was not a British subject, that he was a Japanese subject, and at all material times owed no allegiance to the King.

The only issue then before the jury was whether accused owed allegiance to the British Crown or to the Japanese Emperor. This issue was withdrawn from the jury. Counsel submitted, when the learned trial judge directed them in his summing up that Appellant was a British-born subject and remained so at all material times.

In the case of his client, the trial judge had followed the precedent of Mr. Justice Tucker in the Joyce case, and had given a short, curt and abrupt answer to the jury which was vague in law.

Asked by Mr. Justice Williams what answer the trial judge should have given, the jury in reply to their question, Mr. Loseby submitted the proper course would have been for him to tell the jury: "The law on this question is before you: the facts are as given in the evidence. It is for you to make up your own mind what to believe and what not to believe on the subject."

Not Technical Point
Mr. Loseby said Joyce was perhaps one of the most vicious and odious persons one could meet. But Lord Porter did not allow his judgment to be clouded on that account.

He felt that arising out of the Joyce case a point needed to be clarified, namely, what was the duty of the trial judge and the duty of the jury respectively in this matter, and the duty of allegiance at the particular time named in the indictment. Whose duty was it to decide the question of allegiance or not at the material date? Was this for the judge or for the jury to decide?

On such a charge as treason, submitted Mr. Loseby, should a man be tried by a judge sitting alone without a jury? If the Joyce case was closely analysed, that in effect was the case.

Mr. Loseby submitted that he was not raising a technical point, but one of merit or demerit affecting the right of the citizen and affecting his chance when standing in peril of his life.

Crown's Reply
Mr. Lonsdale, replying for the Crown, said there was no relevance between the Joyce case and the present one. Inouye was born a British subject and there was no evidence that he had taken any action to divest himself of his British nationality.

Counsel quoted at length from various authorities on the law of nationality, particularly dual nationality, and submitted that there could not be any doubt that Appellant was at all material times a British subject. While he might have considered himself a Japanese subject, he had on his own admission, said he had done nothing to abandon his British nationality status. Ignorance of the law on this point did not relieve him from this responsibility.

Coming to the principal point of the appeal, maladaption of the jury, Crown Coun-

sel submitted that the answer of the trial judge to the jury must not be taken out of its context.

It must be read in conjunction with the evidence and the summing up.

Mr. Lonsdale submitted there

could not be the shadow of a doubt that any jury of reasonable men, after listening to the evidence, could come to any other decision, question or no question to the judge.

Mr. Loseby reiterated that

because the issue was not left to the jury to decide he felt that

the appeal should be allowed.

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THREAT OF PARIS FAILURE

The suggestion that the Paris Conference to discuss the American offer of support to a joint European reconstruction plan is threatened to failure is disappointing if not altogether unexpected. How great and urgent is the need is revealed by Dr. Dalton's gloomy statement to the House of Commons announcing cuts in petrol, tobacco, film and newsprint imports, and warning that foodstuffs may come next on the list—in the face of Britain's rapidly diminishing dollar resources. If that represents Britain's plight, how much graver is that of several of the countries of Europe? Yet if any surprise is felt at the difficulties which M. Molotov has hitherto placed in the way of Russo-French-British cooperation in formulating a programme, it is rather that the Soviet Foreign Minister bothered to travel from Moscow to Paris in order to be obstructive than that he should find himself in disagreement with Mr. Bevin. Actually, the outlines of the two procedure proposals reveal a substantial amount of common ground, and unfortunately when M. Molotov insists upon a clearer definition of the extent of the proposed American aid, he must support his argument. It is one of the great weaknesses of the American system that the Executive can never be sure of backing from the Legislature, and the statement of Mr. Snyder, of the U.S. Treasury, that no financial commitments have even been mentioned, scarcely encourages confidence. Nevertheless, no two courses are open. If M. Molotov refuses, on behalf of the Soviet Government, to cooperate, those parts of Europe which can do so must give the best answer they can to America without Russia and her European satellites. The Foreign Ministers are to meet again, and it will then be possible to judge whether Russia really is so decided to abandon collaboration as she seems. In the economic field, far more than in the political, East and West have common needs. It does not follow therefore that because at the moment Russia is conducting a political offensive she will reject this opportunity of economic assistance merely because she cannot get it on her own terms. On the face of things, insofar as they have been disclosed, an accommodation of viewpoints should not defy arrangement. In so complicated a matter, it does not seem to matter vitally whether the organisation to state the needs and plans of Europe is given the title of "Steering Committee" or "Assistance Committee" so long as its essential functions are satisfactorily understood. All that really matters is that the question which General Marshall has posed should be answered quickly and in a form that will convince Congress of the constructive character of the answers. Time presses, not only because the economic clouds are mounting up, but also because next year the American people will be immensely preoccupied with their internal affairs in view of the Presidential elections. The sooner Europe's voice is heard by Congress, the calmer will be the atmosphere in which it is heard. Speed and conciseness are the essence of an effective response by Europe to the American offer. Both Mr. Bevin and M. Bidault have shown that this is fully grasped in Western Europe, and they should be prepared to proceed, with or without Russia. That would be better that Russia joined in. That might lead to an improvement in the political atmosphere also. But if Russia is determined to be obstructive, the more reason for a counterblast, for ignoring her.

Place Of The Civil Service
In The New Britain

By MR. HERBERT MORRISON

The problem of civil service manpower must of course be considered against the economic background. On the surface our economic situation is changing very fast, but beneath the surface our problems remain much the same. In fact more of our difficulties spring from our unwillingness to see ourselves defeated in the peace after having been victors in the war. Our victory cost us dear and will go on handicapping us heavily for years.

If we were prepared to accept a lower standard of life and to give up many of our ideals and to renounce a great part of our responsibilities in the world, it would not be so difficult to deal with our economic situation. We would just see what resources happen to be available to us and use them as best we could, hoping that they would increase, but not making any concerted effort to increase them. Then we would have to cut our social services and our overseas responsibilities, and accept heavy unemployment and a wretchedly poor diet and in this way we could struggle along letting the economic situation dictate our actions.

"Inevitable"

That, after all, is what any Government before this war would have thought natural and inevitable. It was done most drastically after 1918 and again in 1931, but that is not our way now and any Government which sought to take that way would find the gap between our national requirements and our currently available resources impossible to bridge by any acceptable means. What used to be called living within our means, cutting our coat to suit our cloth, is simply not practicable in the short run for this country. It would be suicide for us and it would be ruin to the world. We must, therefore, go the opposite way about it. We must set about making enough cloth for the coat which we think will fit us. To do this means a great effort and the greater the effort the more organisation is needed, and in modern conditions more organisation means more government.

It is no use having illusions about this. Any person or group who asks for more of backing from the Legislature, and the statement of Mr. Snyder, of the U.S. Treasury, that no financial commitments have even been mentioned, scarcely encourages confidence. Nevertheless, no two courses are open. If M. Molotov refuses, on behalf of the Soviet Government, to cooperate, those parts of Europe which can do so must give the best answer they can to America without Russia and her European satellites. The Foreign Ministers are to meet again, and it will then be possible to judge whether Russia really is so decided to abandon collaboration as she seems. In the economic field, far more than in the political, East and West have common needs.

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Too Simple

Our main economic objective is, therefore, only too simple; to

may add, in the way in which its servants say things.

I cannot miss this opportunity of saying some things I have long wanted to say about the British Civil Service. It does not wear a uniform like other services of the Crown and the work of the individual civil servant is inconspicuous and anonymous. There is very rarely any occasion when it comes up for special public notice. In the past a lot of people, some of whom did not want the Civil Service to take on too much or to build up a record of successful State action, took every opportunity of running down and abusing the Civil Service. Anyone who saw, as I did at the Home Office and Ministry of Home Security and at Supply, the way the Service stood up to its wartime tasks can only admire its great spirit and its immense capacity.

For this purpose we must, above all, be able to ascertain and to secure the best distribution of manpower. However successful we may be in other directions, if we fail to recruit enough coal-miners in the pits and textile workers in the mills and agricultural workers on the land, all our other efforts are doomed to frustration. However dark our import position is, it is the lack of home produced fuel and clothing and building materials and foodstuffs which cause the greatest stringency today, and these shortages go back partly to the fact that the Government did not feel justified in directing people into these under-manned industries after they had been stripped of able-bodied manpower during the war. The fact that men are now pouring into the mines about as fast as they can be absorbed, confirms once more that democracy can get the right results although it may take a little longer at the outset to get going. But this is not a matter of exhorting people to go into the pits or the mills. It involves the redeployment of the labour force so that everybody is employed to the best advantage, and so that by a necessarily complicated process what may seem to be irrelevant manpower savings in one part of the country or in one branch of the economy may ultimately secure the desired results.

The Skeletons

You will see that in discussing the economic background it is impossible to get far from the tasks of the Civil Service. What a change has occurred since Gladstone's day! In those times the world seemed large and ample and slow moving. Even the skeletons were kept in roomy cupboards from which they only fell out one or two at a time, not like nowadays when every imaginable skeleton—international and domestic, economic or social—is firmly dragged out of its cupboard and put on the Cabinet table to add to the heap already there. Then again, until 1914, money was virtually the only method of control both of the entire economy and of the operations of government itself. The Civil Service existed to regulate with intelligence, integrity and accuracy a relatively small though widening fringe of functions which were admitted to belong to the State.

Now, in this shrunken, battered, post-war world, things move terribly swiftly. Problems multiply and each runs into and modifies the next one. In addition to money we have many alternative and overlapping controls over construction and materials and the right to engage in specific activities.

All this means that the Civil Service needs not only to keep all its traditional qualities, but to acquire a whole lot of new ones. We still need a Civil Service which can hold the ring and see fair play in industry, but we also want a batte-wining spirit in the Service, in fact we need the ability to go into the ring and seize the initiative in many fields where the country is rightly waiting for Government leadership to become visible in administration. In a planned economy the Civil Service has a managerial function. Whitehall is a great head office of business enterprise with a whole host of branch offices, directly or indirectly dependent upon it. The Civil Service must adapt itself to this role.

The State

Again, the British people have a view of the State which is very different from that held in some parts of Europe. Our State is not an impersonal superior State which has a right to do things to us. It is simply an expression of ourselves as a group of human beings trying to do things together in a fair and orderly manner. We expect it to treat us like human beings, and as servants of the State we must see that the State is human, both in what it does and in its way of doing things, and, I

more, so ruffed the club 9 with the dummy's last spade and easily took all but one of the remainder with the ruff of a diamond, three high trumps, two heart leads including one ruffed by East and then the last with a trump.

The score slip then showed that one 4-Spade contractor-got two tricks? Inquiry showed how that crazy result developed. The club K won the first trick, then declarer tried to set up hearts by taking the A and K, intending to ruff the third. But East ruffed; the second heart, led to the diamond K and the heart 9 was ruffed by the spade J. North scored the club A and led the 4 to ruff with the spade 6, which West over-ruffed. The heart 10 was returned. North ruffed with the spade 8 and was over-ruffed by the 10. East then returned his spade 3, taking out dummy's last trump and assuring the defence a fifth trick with the club 10 over North's 9.

I could go on giving more and more examples of Board of Trade staffs working right round the clock to get the British Industries Fair ready in time for the curtain to go up, or the commando exploits performed by Ministry of Agriculture officers during the recent floods, but I think I have given enough examples to show that the Civil Servant today is a very different type from the caricature of him which still pops up in some quarters. I hope that some day these people will catch up with realities—which I am glad to see they have done—in the case of the scientists—but if they are going to catch up they had better have no time.

East led his club J, which the K won. North led to the club A, ruffed the 4 with the spade G and saw West over-ruff with the Q. The diamond K won and the A was ruffed by the spade 4. North reckoned that West's failure to return a trump indicated he had no

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

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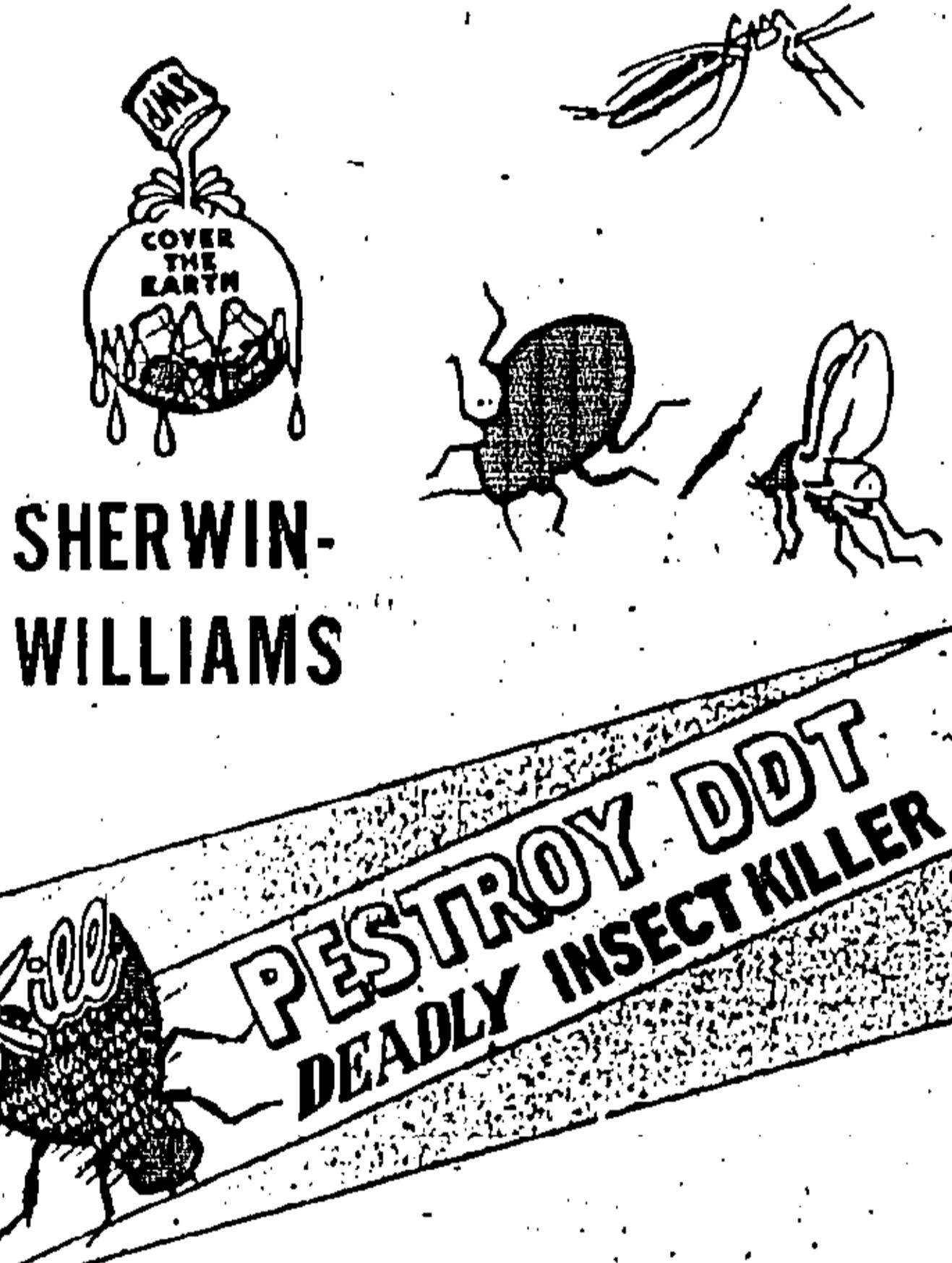
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DE GAULLE "ON THE SPOT" "Black Maquis" Murder Plot Revealed

Ramadier Denies Rumour

"Commandos" As A Spearhead

Paris, July 1. Premier Ramadier denied persistent reports today that he would shake up his Cabinet in an effort to avoid resigning and plunging the nation into a governmental crisis.

The future of his government, he told reporters, is dependent upon the National Assembly's action on a motion of confidence that he said he would propose soon, probably Wednesday.

His denial conflicted with reports from his own office on Monday night that he contemplated making several changes in his Cabinet which, informants said, might avert his forced resignation.

Ramadier's troubles are coming to a head at the start of the crucial month of July, which the Communist-dominated Labour Union Federation has set a deadline for discussion of the revision of wage scales for all French workers.

Strikes

Approximately 1,000,000 metal workers have scheduled a 24-hour nation-wide strike today.

Bank employees said their 11 day walkout for higher wages would continue indefinitely.

A strike of the nationalized tobacco industry was averted only by last minute negotiations. Disagreement among the Socialists, the central M.R.P., Radical Socialists and Independents on how far to go in meeting labour's demands is one cause of the shakiness of the Cabinet. —Associated Press.

Reunited After 37 Years

Central Hqs.

The plot appears to have been largely engineered in Brittany, the Monarchist and Rightwing Catholic stronghold, with an autonomous movement of its own.

The central organisation of the plot, the authorities believe was at Lamballe, 25 miles southwest of St. Malo and seven miles from the coast. Comte de Vulpian, a Brittany landowner, whose country house at Lamballe was said to be the plotters' headquarters, was one of the three leading persons so far arrested.

The others were General Guillaudot, Inspector of Gendarmerie, and M. Loustonneau Lacau, whose name was linked before the war with the Fusiliers secret society known as the "Cagoulards" (Hooded-Men). —Associated Press.

General Guillaudot, aged 54, described as an early collaborator of Marshal Petain and later interned in German concentration camp, was later made a "Companion of the Liberation," one of the highest decorations awarded to French patriots.

BRITAIN ASKS FOR AN EXPLANATION

London, June 30. Major Christopher Mayhew, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today that the British Ambassador in Washington had been instructed to seek an explanation of United States action in authorizing a second Japanese Antarctic whaling consultation with her wartime Allies.

Great Britain reluctantly assented to the first Japanese whaling expedition last year on the understanding that London and the Dominions would be consulted if another expedition was contemplated.

The Foreign Office has made it known that Britain considers Japanese whaling methods wasteful and also fears a whaling fleet might provide the nucleus for a future Japanese navy.

A Foreign Office spokesman also revealed today that the British representative in Tokyo had been asked for a report on General Douglas MacArthur's action in authorizing the Japanese to work the phosphate deposit on Anguilar Island without consulting Britain or Australia.

The spokesman, commenting on General MacArthur's statement on the Japanese peace treaty, said Britain shared the viewpoint that conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan was de-

TERROR GANG

Salonika, June 30.

Newspaper reports said today that the Salonika police broke up an alleged terrorist gang which killed two gendarmerie officers and had planned to blow up the main power station.

Reports said between 40 and 50 persons were arrested. —United Press.

General Charles de Gaulle was to have been assassinated sometime in July as part of the plot which was officially disclosed today to overthrow the French Republic, the Paris evening paper "L'Intransigeant" reported tonight.

General de Gaulle, it said, was to be killed "in what would have appeared to be a Communist act so as to arouse the indignation of the French population."

The plot was revealed today by M. Depreux, Minister of the Interior, who said that a Fascist "March on Paris"—apparently somewhat on the lines of Mussolini's march on Rome—was to be carried out by Rightwing Reactionaries, Monarchs, Vichy supporters and former collaborators, calling themselves the "Black Maquis."

Official investigation has been going on since the end of last year, he said, and conclusive evidence had been amassed by last March.

The rising appeared to have been planned for some time in July or for August 6, though he did not know of any special significance in that date. Tanks and armored vehicles were to have been used.

Three prominent people, including a general, have been arrested.

It is announced that a middle-aged woman, member of an old French family, has been questioned by the police on reports that much of the plotting was done in her salon, allegedly beneath a portrait of Mussolini.

The plot included plans for a double-pronged march on Paris from Brittany in the west and from the French Zone of Germany in the East, M. Depreux told a press conference.

The first objective of the plotters was to organise a jailbreak at Vannes, in Brittany, to create an atmosphere of civil war.

From evidence obtained, M. Depreux said, some or even all of the gendarmerie guarding Vannes Prison would have been involved in the break, offering only "token" resistance by firing revolvers in the air.

The plot had been prepared to the minutest detail, including even a list of members of the "rebel government."

A "Commando" force was to spearhead the attack, with the main rebel army formed into divisions. Details were found in documents seized at the Chateau des Bole at Lamballe, seat of the Comte de Vulpian, when the police arrested him.

The plot had been prepared to the minutest detail, including even a list of members of the "rebel government."

Americans officials said his reception would be "warm" if he came, but the general attitude of American officials was that the Australian protests on whaling were "rather unfair."

The Americans believe that the charge that the move to permit a second Japanese whaling expedition was made without consultation is entirely without basis. Also, they object to total blame being placed on General MacArthur since the decision was reached in Washington.

The Americans here think the real reasons for the Australian protests are not yet out in the open.

They believe Australia wants the Japanese whaling fleet as a reparation and are difficult in realizing this as long as the United States permits the use of the fleet by the Japanese.

United Press.

Pushbutton Warfare Debunked

Paris, June 30. Two Admirals gave pushbutton warfare a debunking today.

Admiral John Towers, naval air expert and former Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, and Rear Admiral Ralph Ofstie, atomic expert, said such warfare was a long way off. They testified before the House Executives Committee, which is considering legislation for unification of the armed forces.

Admiral Towers and Admiral Ofstie opposed the provision to establish an independent air force. Admiral Towers told the Committee it would be "utterly impossible" to put the United States out of action in a matter of a few hours or few days by mass atomic attack.

"We haven't the control of guided missiles you have been led to believe," he said.

Admiral Ofstie said pushbutton warfare was at least five to twenty years off. He said in the event of war high-speed jet planes rather than heavy bombers would carry atomic bombs.

United Press.

Australian Dispute With, U.S.

Tokyo, June 30. The Australian Minister of External Affairs, Dr. Herbert Evatt, will walk into a "touchy situation" if he comes to Japan in July as reported, but it is currently rumoured here that the trip may be cancelled in view of the controversy over the Japanese Antarctic whaling expedition.

American officials said his reception would be "warm" if he came, but the general attitude of American officials was that the Australian protests on whaling were "rather unfair."

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United Press.

Mountbatten To Stay?

London, July 1. India's "last Viceroy," Viscount Mountbatten, it is believed in Labour Party circles, will remain in India for some time as Governor-General of both Hindustan and Pakistan after they become Dominions.

The Governor-General of a British Dominion is, in effect, a "stand in" for the King. Unless the two Indian states now being formed break away from the Commonwealth, King George VI will remain the King of both.

Mountbatten's prestige has shot skyward since he persuaded India's Congress Party and Muslim League to accept partition and, for the time being at least, membership in the Commonwealth.

In addition, he is understood to be sympathetic with the Labour government's home front programme. —Associated Press.

United Press.

INDUCEMENT TO ENLISTMENT

Washington, June 30. President Truman today signed a bill to stimulate Army enrollment and re-enlistments.

The measure, effective tomorrow, lowers the minimum age for volunteers from 18 to 17, no matter who is compromised. —United Press.

The original listees can choose Army bachelors of two, three, four, five or six years. Re-enlistments are permitted for three, four, five or six years.

United Press.



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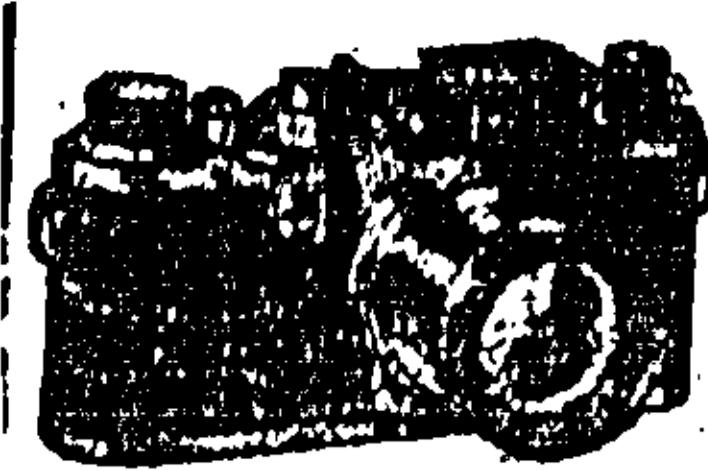
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An American Triumph Final Stages Of Wimbledon

Wimbledon, June 30.

Three United States players and one Australian will contest the semi-finals of the Wimbledon championships on Wednesday, with Jack Kramer, the tank American facing the English-born Australian Denny Pails in one half and the two Americans, Tom Brown and Eddie Patty, meeting in the other.

It was America's day today in the quarter-finals.

If pride of place is given to Kramer, who brushed aside last year's finalist, the two-handed Geoffrey Brown, of Australia, with a 6-0, 6-1, 6-3 victory in a manner which amazed even his greatest supporters, high praise is also due to the way that the unseeded American, Eddie Patty, hero of Saturday's match with John Bromwich, confirmed that this unexpected win was no fluke by eliminating Jaroslav Drobny, the hope of Europe, by 3-6, 6-4, 7-9, 6-2, 6-3.

Tom Brown, another California player, had his revenge over Yvon Petru, of France, last year's Wimbledon champion, who in winning last year's title beat Brown in the semi-finals after a five-set battle. Today, the giant Frenchman was but a shadow of his last year's self and Brown won in a straight victory of 7-5, 6-3, 6-1.

In the other quarter-final, Paul, only just succeeded in preventing an All-American semi-final by beating Bob Falkenburg 4-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-0, 6-2.

In the women's singles events United States players again dominate the situation for the "Big Four," Louise Brough, Doris Hart, Margaret Osborne and Patricia Todd, all reached the last eight today without dropping a set.

Two English women, Jean Nicoll Bostock and Kay Stammers, Menzies, also got through and are joined in the quarter-finals by Sheila Summers and the Australian, Nancy Wynne Bolton.

Ten In A Row

Kramer gave one of the most impressive displays ever seen at Wimbledon in beating two-handed Geoff Brown in half an hour. While he was the first to dislodge in his sportsmanlike manner that his leg had nothing to do with his defeat, it seemed to those watching him that it was giving him trouble.

Petru was not unexpected. He has had a bad leg this year and was almost an absentee. While he was the first to dislodge in his sportsmanlike manner that his leg had nothing to do with his defeat, it seemed to those watching him that it was giving him trouble.

Geoffrey Brown, of Australia, and Doris Hart finished of their interrupted doubles match, defeating Switzerland's veteran Bob Falkenburg and Jack Kramer of the United States, defeating Doris Hart and Geoff Pails of Britain 9-7, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3. —United Press.

High Scoring At Trent Bridge

Nottingham, June 30.

A second wicket partnership of 157 in two and a quarter hours between Bruce Mitchell (97) and Denis Dyer (62) helped the South Africans to score 365 in reply to Nottinghamshire's first innings total of 324 at Trent Bridge today.

Notts were 26 for no wickets in their second innings at the close of play.

Coming together after Alan Melville, the South African captain, had been dismissed at three, Mitchell and Dyer completely mastered all bowlers on the "batsman's paradise" wicket.

Mitchell, dropped when at two, gave what for him was an unusually enterprising display, featuring stylist cutting and driving. He hit ten fours and was robbed of his century by trying to steal a quick single.

Dyer, playing for a place in the Test team, was painstakingly slow. His first 50 — his highest score of the tour — occupied two and a quarter hours. His complete innings lasted two hours and 50 minutes and included only four boundaries. Although a laborious effort, it was free from error.

The South Africans were 228 for three, but then lost four wickets in the space of 17 runs, Jepson, medium bowler, taking two of them in three balls.

Breezy

Fulleton batted stylishly for 57 in 90 minutes, and a breezy partnership of 51 in 26 minutes for the last wicket carried the total to 365, giving the South Africans a 41 lead in the first innings.

The scores at the end of the second day's play were:

Notts 324 and 26 for no wickets. South Africans 365 (Mitchell 97, Dyer 62, Begbie

Triumph

BETTING BOARD CHAIRMAN

London, July 1.
The Home Secretary has appointed General Sir Miles Dempsey to the chairmanship of the Racecourse Betting Control Board as from July 1, in place of Sir Reginald Blaikie, who is resigning. —Associated Press.

Soccer Tours In U.S.

New York, June 30.

Rex Strangler, wartime Mayor of Southampton and director of the Southampton soccer team, addressed the annual meeting of the U.S. Soccer Football Association here today and said the Southampton team was anxious to tour America "not to make money, but purely to help soccer in the United States."

Mr. Strangler proposed that, in addition to a series of games, mid-week clinics should be held in which the Southampton players would teach the fundamentals of soccer to young Americans.

He suggested that since the Scottish Football Association had been invited to send a team to the United States in spring next year, a game between the Southampton team and the Scottish team should be arranged.

The USSFA sent an invitation to the Scottish Association this weekend and also voted to invite the Swedish Football Association to send a representative team here next spring, but no definite date has been set. —United Press.

Geneva, June 30.
The return of Mr. William L. Clayton, United States Under-secretary of State for Economic Affairs, to Geneva revived hopes today that the deadlock in American-Australian tariff negotiations might be resolved. The deadlock has stymied United States negotiations with the entire British Commonwealth group. —United Press.

Miss Doris Hart of the United States beat Britain's Jean Nicoll Bostock 4-6, 6-1, 6-2 to enter the semi-finals.

Louise Brough (United States) defeated Australia's Mrs. Nancy Wynne Bolton 6-2, 6-3.

In the men's doubles, Bob Falkenburg and Jack Kramer of the United States defeated Doris Hart and Geoff Pails of Britain 9-7, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3. —United Press.

Gadd Leads In Open

Hoyle, June 30.

With a record round of 66, Bert Gadd, Durham professional, led a field of 250 starters in the first qualifying round in the British Open golf championship here today.

Eighteen holes were played on Hoyle and Arrowe Park courses and the players will reverse courses for another eighteen holes tomorrow.

Gadd, in his first tournament appearance of the season, made his record on par 70 on the Arrowe Park course, the record for which has been held by amateur A. Taylor for ten years with 67.

Next to Gadd were the Australian, Norman Von Nida, and Robert Sweeney, American amateur resident in London, with 70.

On the difficult Hoyle course, Dan Rees and Arthur Lees shared the lead with 71.

The youngest competitor in the field was 16-year-old Peter Alliss whose 86 was a sorry comparison with 75 taken by seventeen-year-old Arthur Ferowen, of Norwich, who gave further proof of his great promise. —United Press.

\$200 FINE ON CYCLIST

Wong See Hol, 25, was fined

\$200, or one month's imprisonment by Mr. D'Almada at Central magistrate yesterday when he pleaded guilty to driving a bicycle dangerously and failing to stop when called upon by the police.

On June 30 defendant was seen

riding a bicycle and holding on to a tramcar.

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Colonel Gilbert Renaud, who

during the war was attached to the headquarters of General Charles de Gaulle, was arrested at Vannes, Brittany, today in connection with the "Black

Maquis" plot.

Colonel Renaud, who was known under the pseudonym of "Remy" during the Resistance, was the first of de Gaulle's former aides to be held in the probe of the fantastic plot which was to have culminated with an armed march on Paris on July 6.

He is author of the widely published book entitled "Memoirs of a Secret Agent in Free France." No specific charges have yet been placed against Colonel Renaud.

Vannes was to have been the scene of the first overt attack under the "Blue Plan" for the overthrow of the Republic. Coup-plotters were to lay siege to the prison of Vannes in an effort to liberate Lucien Croz, former Breton Maquis leader held there for murder.

It was learned in Vannes' today that the police there had been alerted a week ago and a special day and night guard has been on duty at the prison ever since. —United Press.

Team Leaves

Singapore, July 1.

The Sing Tao football team left by plane last night for Rangoon where they will play a series of games during a scheduled 16-day stay.

After their games in Rangoon, the team will return here and fly to England. —Central News.

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